

*Carleton - Arizona-New Mex. Report*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO.

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SYNOPSIS  
OF  
INDIAN SCOUTS AND THEIR RESULTS,  
FOR THE  
Year 1864.

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GENERAL ORDERS,  
NUMBER 4.

*Recd. March 23, 1865*

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# HEAD-QUARTERS, DEPT OF NEW MEXICO,

*Santa Fé, New Mexico, February 18th, 1865.*

## GENERAL ORDERS, } No. 4.

I. The following record of combats with Indians on the part of the troops, as well as on that of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, during the year 1864, is published for the information of all concerned. Only those operations are mentioned which were attended with results either in our favor or against us, and they are about as one to four; so that the account which follows shews but a faint idea of the work performed. It is possible that there may have been some robberies which are not mentioned here; but if so, no authentic report of them has been received.

II. The number of Indians on the Reservation at the Bosque Redondo, as shewn by General Orders, No. 3, series for 1864, from these Head-Quarters, was seven hundred and three Apaches and Navajos, on the 31st day of December, of that year.

January. Major *Sena*, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, with his command, arrived at Fort Canby, bringing in three hundred and forty-four Navajo prisoners.

Jan'y 2. Wagon-Master *Russell's* train, en route to Fort Canby, N. M., was attacked near the Puercio by about one hundred and fifty Navajo Indians. *Mr. Russell* was killed. *Mr. Strong* and two teamsters wounded. The three lead wagons were cut off, and twenty mules were taken by the Indians, together with some corn, blankets, &c.

This information was forwarded to the Commanding General of the Department, by Major *John C. McFerran*, Chief Quarter-Master, with the following remarks:

"Respectfully referred to the Department Commander for his information. This wagon-master, *Russell*, is *Powell Russell*, who entered the service of the Quarter-Master's Department, as a teamster, a poor, illiterate boy, in 1853. By his honesty, industry, modesty, truth and energy, he rose to be the principal, or head, wagon-master in the Department. This position he has filled to the perfect satisfaction of *every one*, and has now fallen, like a true man as he was, at his post and doing his duty. It will be *very, very* difficult to replace him."

Jan'y 3. Major *Edward B. Wallis*, 1st Infantry, Cal. Vol's, Commanding Fort Whipple, Arizona, reports that the Penal Apaches run off eleven head of government cattle, at Walker's Mines. A party under Capt. *Hargrave* was sent in pursuit, but failed to overtake the Indians.

Jan'y 6. Capt. *Julius C. Shaw*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, Commanding Fort Wingate, reports that four Navajo Indians surrendered themselves at that post.

Jan'y 6. Major *Henry D. Wallen*, U. S. 7th Infantry, Commanding Fort Sumner, New Mexico, reports that, on the morning of the 5th inst., the Navajos run off the Apache herd from that post. Lieut. *Nesbald*, 5th U. S. Infantry, with ten mounted men of the 2d Cavalry, Cal. Vol's, and 5th U. S. Infantry, were sent in pursuit,

accompanied by Mr. *Labadie*, Indian Agent, Mr. *Curillo*, Mr. *Wintemore* and twenty-five Apaches from the Reservation. Capt. *Callaway* and his Company, "I," 1st Infantry, California Volunteers, was directed to follow the trail of the mounted party. Lieut. *Newbold* encountered over one hundred Navajos, mounted and on foot, about twelve miles from the post. A sharp fight ensued, in which nine Navajos were left dead on the field. The Navajos then broke into two parties and fled, and a running fight was kept up for about ten miles. Part of the force pursued one party to the Pecos River. Of this party, only eight escaped. Of the other party of Indians, only seventeen escaped, and some of these were wounded. Forty Indians are reported to have been left dead on the field, and at least twenty-five wounded. It is believed that nearly all the Navajos would have been killed had it not been for the extremely cold weather. The mercury was 10 degrees below zero. The men could with difficulty cap their pieces—their fingers being so numb. Some were frost-bitten. About fifty head of horses and mules were recovered in this fight, all belonging to the Apaches. Major *Wallen* calls the attention of the General Commanding to the handsome manner in which Lieut. *Newbold* managed this successful engagement; also to the meritorious conduct of the soldiers, citizens and Apaches engaged.

- Jan'y 8. Mr. *George Cooler*, Wagon and Forage Master, at Fort Craig, New Mexico, with 10 Infantry soldiers and a party of Mexican citizens, while on a scout after Indians, recovered one Mexican boy, named *Vicerate Urbano*, who was stolen by the Indians near the Pecos River, one rifle and fifty-eight goats. On the 11th inst., came upon a party of Indians, and succeeded in killing one and capturing one squaw and one child. In this skirmish two of *Cooler's* party were wounded. One of them, *José Garcia*, died the next day. On the 12th, found seven horses and one mule, and captured two Indian women.
- Jan'y 12. Captain *Julius C. Shaw*, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol's, Commanding Fort Wingate, reports that Lieut. *José M. Sanchez*, with a detachment of Company "F," 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, attacked a party of Indians near the Datil Mountains, and killed three men, captured two women and one boy, and 18 Navajo horses and 62 head of sheep and goats. The Chief, *Sordo*, was killed in this fight. Capt. *Shaw* also reports that 60 Navajos have given themselves up at that post since the 1st inst.
- Jan'y 14. Sergeant *Joseph Felmer*, 1st Cavalry, Cal. Vol's, reports that he recovered 7 head of cattle, while in pursuit of a party of Indians, and turned them over to Don *Pablo*, of La Joya, N. M.
- Jan'y 15. *Serafin Ramirez*, a citizen of New Mexico, reports that the Navajo Indians drove off 12 head of cattle and 2 mules belonging to him, between the 25th of December and 9th of January, and during the same time they killed 3 of his cattle.
- Jan'y 21. Capt. *Julius C. Shaw*, Commanding Fort Wingate, N. M., reports that 23 Navajo Indians have surrendered at that post since his last report.
- January. On the 6th inst., Col. *Christopher Carson*, Commanding the Navajo Expedition, left Fort Canby, New Mexico, with 14 Commissaries, 1 Officers and 375 enlisted men, on an expedition to the Cañon de Chelly. On the 8th inst. one warrior was killed by the Colonel's escort. On the 12th, Serg't *Andres Herrera*, with 50 men, who was sent out the previous night, returned, bringing into camp 2 women and 2 children prisoners, and 130 head of sheep and goats, and reported that his command had killed 11 and wounded 5 Indians. On the 14th inst. Capt. *Pfeiffer* and party, who had been sent out from Fort Canby some days previous, to operate in the

east opening of the Cañon, came into camp and reported having passed through the Cañon without a single casualty in his command. He killed 3 Indians and brought in 19 prisoners, women and children. On the 15th inst. 60 Indians arrived in camp and surrendered themselves as prisoners. On the same day a party, under command of Capt. *Joseph Berney*, killed 2 Indians and captured 4. One hundred and ten Indians surrendered to Captain *Carey's* command, while upon its return march to Fort Canby. Result of this expedition: Indians killed, 23; wounded, 5; prisoners, 34; voluntarily surrendered, 200, and 200 head of sheep and goats captured.

- Jan'y 24. A party of 30 Americans and 14 Maricopa and Pimo Indians, under Colonel *King S. Woolsey*, Aide to the Governor of Arizona, attacked a band of Gila Apaches, 60 or 70 miles N. E. of the Pimo Villages, and killed 19 of them and wounded others. Mr. *Cyrus Lennon*, of *Woolsey's* party, was killed by a wounded Indian.
- Jan'y 25. Lieut. *Thomas A. Young*, 5th Infantry, California Volunteers, with 1 sergeant and 11 privates of the California Volunteers, started from Fort Craig, New Mexico, on a scout after Indians. On the 28th inst. the party was attacked by about 60 Indians, who wounded Lieut. *Young*, Sergeant *Thomas Richards*, and Privates *Harey McConkey*, *Thomas Clark* and *Louis Mann*, of Company "D," 1st Cavalry, Cal. Vol's. In this affair 7 Indians were killed. The party, not being strong enough to continue the fight, returned to Fort Craig on the 30th inst.
- January. The Militia of Socorro County, New Mexico, under General *Scanlans Montoya*, on a scout near Sierra Dátil, killed 20 Indians and took 20 prisoners.
- Feb'y 2. Major *E. W. Eaton*, Commanding Fort Wingate, sent 200 Indians from that post to Los Pinos, en route to the Bosque Redondo. The Chief, *Delgadito*, arrived at Fort Wingate this day, with 680 Indians.
- Feb'y 14. Captain *A. B. Carey*, U. S. A., Commanding Fort Canby, N. M., reports the arrival at that post of *Soldado Sordo*, with his herd; also, that there are 1000 prisoners now at that post.
- Feb'y 14. Captain *Joseph Berney*, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, arrived at Los Pinos this day, bringing in 175 Navajo prisoners.
- Feb'y 24. Captain *A. B. Carey*, Commanding the Navajo Expedition, reports that he has forwarded 175 Navajos to the Bosque Redondo, since last report, and that there are now 1500 Navajos at Fort Canby, awaiting transportation.
- Feb'y 24. Lieut. *Martin Mullins*, U. S. A., Commanding at Los Pinos, N. M., reports that, to present date, 2019 Navajos have arrived at that post, en route to Fort Sumner, and that there are 1445 now at the post, awaiting transportation.
- Feb'y 24. Captain *James H. Whitlock*, with twenty-one men of his company, "F," 5th Infantry, Cal. Vol's, left camp on the Miembres, N. M., on the 24th day of February, on a scout after Apache Indians. At about 5 o'clock, P. M., on the 25th, he came up to a party of nineteen Indians; attacked and killed thirteen of them and wounded the others, and captured one Indian pony. The command returned to camp on the 29th, without the slightest accident of any kind.
- Feb'y 25. Three Indian women escaped from the detachment commanded by Lieut. *W. B. Smith*, 1st Infantry, Cal. Vol's, while en route from Fort Union to the Bosque Redondo.
- Feb'y 28. Capt. *A. B. Carey* reports that there are 2500 Navajos at Fort Canby, awaiting transportation to the Bosque Redondo.

- March 4. 2188 Navajos were this day forwarded from Fort Canby to the Bosque Relondo, having in their possession 473 horses and 3000 sheep. 126 Indians died at Fort Canby, between the 20th of February and March 4th.
- March 7. Lieut. *Hedt*, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol's. with 25 enlisted men, left Fort Canby on a scout, in search of Indians who had stolen 18 horses and mules from *Caballo Prieto*, Chief, who had surrendered. The thieves, 4 in number, were captured near Zuñi, and 11 head of the stock recovered.
- March 8. Capt. *Quirino Macs*, from Conejos, Colorado Territory, with an Independent Company of 67 men, arrived at Pueblo Colorado. This Company had been operating against the Navajos since the 1st of January, 1864, and had killed 26 Indians and captured 4. Five horses were taken from the Indians.
- March 14. Capt. *Joseph Barney* arrived at Fort Sumner with 1400 Navajo prisoners. Ten Indians died on the road from Los Pinos.
- March 18. Eight mounted Indians made an attack upon a government herd at Cow Springs, New Mexico, and drove off 68 mules, 4 government and 2 private horses. The Indians were pursued by Lieut. *H. H. Stevens*, 5th Cal. Inf., with 9 men, for a considerable distance, but they escaped with the stock.
- March 18. Major *Edward B. Willis*, 1st Inf., Cal. Vol's, with 40 enlisted men and 14 citizens, fell in with a party of Apaches near the San Francisco River, Arizona; killed 5 Indians and lost one man. Private *Fisher*, of Company "D," 1st Cav., Cal. Vol's.
- March 27. Fifty-five Navajos surrendered at Fort Canby, New Mexico, 8 of whom died. They had 62 head of sheep and goats.
- March 29. Eighty-six Navajos arrived at Los Pinos, N. M., en route to Fort Sumner, having with them 6 horses and 2 mules.
- March. The Apache Indians attacked Mr. *Goodhue* and 4 other persons, between the Hasiampa and Granite Creek. *Goodhue* was killed. The men with him succeeded in driving the Indians off. The Indians also attacked a train of wagons near Weaver, Arizona, and mortally wounded a Mr. *Rykman* and a Mexican. Another of the party was slightly wounded. The Indians took all the stock and plundered the wagons.
- April 3. Eighty-six Navajos surrendered at Fort Canby, two of whom died. These Indians have 120 sheep and goats and 6 horses.
- April 5. Capt. *Francis McCabe*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, arrived at Los Pinos, N. M., bringing 720 Navajo Indians.
- April 7. Captain *James H. Whitlock*, 5th Inf., Cal. Vol's, with a command consisting of 26 enlisted men of Company "F," and 20 enlisted men of Company "I," under Lieut. *Barkett*, and 10 enlisted men of Company "C," 1st Cav., Cal. Vol's, attacked about 250 Indians near Mount Grey, or Sierra Bonita, Arizona, and after a spirited fight of over one hour, routed the Indians, killing 21 of them left on the ground, and wounding a large number. 45 head of horses and mules were captured from the Indians, and all their provisions and camp equipage destroyed.
- April 10. Seventy-eight Navajos surrendered at Fort Canby, having in their possession 1 horse and 150 head of sheep and goats.
- April 11. Major *Edward B. Willis*, Commanding Fort Whipple, Arizona, reports that Colonel *King S. Woolsey*, with his party, surprised an Indian Rancheria, killing 14 Indians, who were left on the ground, and wounding others who escaped. A small party of California Volunteers, who were sent with Colonel *Woolsey*, behaved well—Privates *Beach* and *Holman*, of Company "F," killing 5 of the Indians.

- April. Lieut. *Martin Quintana*, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, reports that while en route from Mojai to Fort Canby, 4 Indians delivered themselves up to his command.
- April 24. One hundred and nine Navajos surrendered themselves at Fort Canby, between April 18th and April 24th. These Indians had 159 head of horses and 230 head of sheep and goats.
- May 1. Three hundred and ninety-two Navajos surrendered themselves at Fort Canby, since last report, making the total number on hand at that post, 623. They have, altogether, 320 head of horses and 659 head of sheep.
- May 1. Forty-two Mescalero Apaches, including *Ojo Blanco*, escaped from the Indian Reservation at Fort Sumner, and returned to their own country.\*
- May 3. Lieut. *Henry H. Stevens*, 5th Infantry, Cal. Vol's, with a command of 54 men, California Volunteers, while on the march from Fort Cummings to Fort Bowie, Arizona, was attacked in Doubtful Cañon, near Steen's Peak, by about 100 Apache Indians. The fight lasted for nearly two hours, and resulted in the killing of 10 Apaches, who were left on the ground, and wounding about 20. The troops lost, in this affair, 1 man missing and 5 wounded, 1 mortally, 1 horse killed and 1 wounded.
- May 9. Captain *Charles P. Marion* reports that, while on a scout near Zuni, 59 Navajos surrendered themselves to his command. These Indians had in their possession 1000 horses and over 5000 sheep and goats.
- May 11. The Apache Indians run off two horses from the ranch of Mr. *Stipch*, a farmer on the Rio Bonito. They were pursued by 2d Lieut. *S. L. Snyder* and 13 men of company "A," 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol's, but were not overtaken.
- May 13. Seven hundred and seventy-seven Navajo Indians arrived at Fort Sumner this day.
- May 25. Lieut. Colonel *Nelson H. Davis*, Asst. Inspector General U. S. A., with Captain *T. T. Tidball*, 5th Infantry, Cal. Vol's, 2 commissioned officers and 102 enlisted men, Cavalry and Infantry, started from Fort Bowie on a scout after Indians. On the 25th inst. surprised a Rancheria and killed one Indian. Later the same day, killed one Indian and captured one.
- May 25. On the 25th inst. came upon a Rancheria, killed one Indian and destroyed several acres of corn. In this skirmish 1st Sergeant *Christian Foster*, of company "K," 5th Inf., Cal. Vol's, was severely wounded. On the same day 1 woman and 2 Indian children were captured. On the 28th captured 5 women and 2 children.
- May 29. On the 29th inst. the command surprised a Rancheria and killed 36, wounded 4 and took 2 prisoners. Captured \$400 in gold coin, 1 Sharp's carbine, 1 Colt's revolver, 1 shot-gun, 1 saddle, 1000 pounds of mescal, and a lot of horse equipments, powder, powder-horns &c. Sergeant *Charles Brown*, of company "K," 5th Inf., Cal. Vol's, is mentioned in Capt. *Tidball's* report, for his zeal and energy in this scout.
- May 29. Captain *George A. Buckett*, with 33 enlisted men of company "I," 5th Inf., Cal. Vol's, surprised an Indian Rancheria on the Rio de Mescal, and killed 13, wounded 13 and took 3 prisoners. Captured 1 mule, 3 horses, 1 Sharp's carbine, 1 saddle and saddle-bags, 1 ton of mescal and a small quantity of powder. The command destroyed some fields of corn and wheat. A portion of the mescal was kept to feed the prisoners; the balance was destroyed.

\*This party voluntarily returned to the Reservation on the 16th of September. Shortly afterwards *Ojo Blanco* died.

- June 3. Five hundred and fifty Navajos arrived at Los Pinos this day, who had 190 horses and 291 sheep and goats. These Indians, with 200 others, were forwarded to Fort Sumner.
- June 3. The Apache Indians attacked a party of five miners, near Fort Whipple, Arizona, and wounded every man of the party.
- June 7. Capt. *Julius C. Shaw*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, with his command, attacked a Rancheria near Apache Spring. Two Indians were mortally wounded.
- June 11. Four Apaches attacked a party of soldiers under Capt. *T. T. Tiddball*, near San Pedro Crossing, but did not succeed in doing any damage. The troops wounded one of the Indians.
- June 20. Major *Edward B. Willis*, 1st Inf., Cal. Vol's, reports that a detachment under his command attacked a party of Apache Indians, near Salinas River, Arizona, and killed 4 of them.
- June 20. The express escort between Camp Goodwin and Fort Bowie was attacked by a party of Indians, while crossing the Chiricahui Mountains. The Indians were whipped off by the escort. Several Indians reported wounded. 4 burros were taken from the Indians.
- June. Captain *Henry M. Benson*, 1st Inf., Cal. Vol's, left Fort Whipple, A. T., with his company, "F," 1st Cal. Inf., on a scout after Indians. Five Indians were killed and two wounded by this command, and large quantities of corn and beans destroyed.
- June. Captain *Albert H. Pfeiffer*, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, with one Lieutenant and 64 enlisted men, attacked a band of Indians near the Colorado Chiquito, Arizona, and, in a running fight of eight miles, killed 5 and wounded 7 of them.
- After the fight was over, two Indians came into camp with signs of peace; but in a moment fired their guns, severely wounding Capt. *Pfeiffer* and Private *Pedro Rael*. The Indians were instantly killed. When the shots were fired, a large party of Indians came running towards the camp. A volley was fired into them, when they scattered in all directions. This volley wounded several.
- June 28. Captain *James H. Whitlock*, Commanding Camp Miembres, reports that he left the post on the 21st instant, on a scout after Indians. On the 22d came upon a party of 8 Indians, two of whom were killed and the other captured.
- July 10. Lieut. *Antonio Ahyta*, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol's, while en route from Fort Wingate to Los Pinos, N. M., with 26 Navajo and 7 Apache Indian prisoners, came upon a party of Navajos at Fish Spring, numbering 375, coming in to surrender themselves and go to the Reservation. These Indians had, in their possession, 300 horses, 16 mules, 1085 sheep and 350 goats. This party was turned over to the Commanding Officer at Los Pinos.
- July. Captain *Saturnino Baca*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, with 53 enlisted men, left Fort Canby on the 9th instant, on a scout after Indians. Marched to the Little Colorado River. He returned to Fort Canby on the 21st inst. On this scout 6 Indians were killed and 6 taken prisoners. Two horses and two mules captured and large quantities of corn, wheat, beans, &c., destroyed.
- Aug. 1. Captain *T. T. Tiddball*, 5th Infantry, Cal. Vol's, returned from a scout of 23 days. He reports that he saw but few Indians, and killed but one—an Apache chief called "*Old Plume*."
- Aug. 1. Four Mexican citizens are reported as having been killed by the Apache Indians, at the Conchas.
- Aug. 1. Twelve hundred and nine Navajos and 12 Apaches left Los Pinos, N. M., for the Poque Redondo. These Indians had in their possession 357 horses, 19 mules and 2005 sheep and goats.



- Aug. 3. A band of Apache Indians, having captives, sheep, horses, burros and cattle, were discovered near Alamo Gordo, by "*Delgadito Chiquito*," Navajo Chief, who sent a messenger to Fort Sumner, to inform the Commanding Officer of the fact. Thirty-five men of the California Cavalry were sent in pursuit; also, a strong party of Navajos, from the Reservation. In the meantime *Delgadito's* party attacked the Apaches and were defeated, with a loss of one killed and three wounded; amongst the latter, *Delgadito* himself. The party of Navajos from the post came upon the Apaches and took from them 500 sheep and 15 burros.
- Aug. 6. Mr. *Charles G. Packee's* train, en route to Chihuahua, Mexico, was attacked by the Mescalero Apaches, twenty miles below the Gallinas Mountains. The Indians drove off about 50 mules. They were followed by the wagon-master and some teamsters, but succeeded in driving off the animals. Two men were severely wounded.
- Aug. 7. Sergeant *B. F. Fergusson*, of company "E," 5th Inf., Cal. Vol's, with a party of men, attacked 15 Apaches who were seen approaching the camp on the Rio Carlos, and killed 5 of them.
- August. The command which left Fort Cummings on the 5th day of August, on a scout to Lake Guzman, killed one Indian near the Florida Mountains. Very few Indians were seen, they having evidently deserted the country on the approach of the troops, who, on this scout, marched 120 miles.
- Aug. 13. Lieut. *Henry Becker*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, left Fort Canby, N. M., with 92 Indian prisoners and 800 head of sheep. On the route to Los Pinos, he was joined by 151 Indians, having in their possession 700 sheep and 85 horses. The Indians and stock were turned over to the Commanding Officer at Los Pinos.
- August. Colonel *King S. Woolsey* reports that while on a scout after Indians, near the Rio Prieto, one of his men, named *J. W. Beauchamp*, was waylaid and killed by the Apache Indians.
- August. Major *Thomas J. Blakeney*, 1st Cavalry, Cal. Vol's, on a scout of 30 days after Apache Indians, killed 10 and captured 2 Indians, and destroyed 20 acres of corn and large quantities of pumpkins, beans, &c.
- August. Captain *Henry A. Green*, 1st Infantry, Cal. Vol's, on a scout after Indians, from Fort McRae, N. M., killed 5 Indians and captured 6. Nineteen head of beef cattle were recovered from the Indians.
- August. Captain *John S. Thayer*, 5th Infantry, Cal. Vol's, left Fort Goodwin, A. T., with his company, on a scout after Indians. On the 4th day out, the company destroyed about 70 acres of corn; also several small fields of beans and pumpkins. On the 6th day came upon a party of Indians; wounded several and captured one, who was afterwards shot while attempting to escape. A Mexican captive was rescued from these Indians. On the 8th day out, attacked a party of Indians and killed 6 and wounded 2.
- Aug. 25. Captain *Francois McCabe*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, reports that while on a scout after Indians in the Sacramento Mountains, he detached a party under Lieut. *Henry W. Gilbert*, of the same regiment, to follow the trail of the Indians. Lieut. *Gilbert* took with him 20 men. The party, although warned by the guide, marched in a body directly into an ambush, when Lieut. *Gilbert* was killed at the first fire. The guide, *Sanches*, and Private *Ma. Sandoval* were killed, and three men wounded. One Apache killed and 5 wounded. This command were leading their horses when the attack was made. The men, after the fall of their officer, shamefully abandoned their horses. The Indians got the most of the horses and equipments.

- Sept. 19. Lieut. *Patrick Healy*, 1st Inf., N. M. Vol's, with a detachment of 10 men, while in pursuit of Indians, entered the town of Cañada de Alamosa, N. M., where 5 Indians were captured. One of the Indians afterwards made his escape.
- Sept. 25. Captain *William Ayres*, 1st Inf., N. M. Vol's, learning that a party of Indians were at Cañada de Alamosa, started in pursuit of them, and succeeded in capturing 1 man, 4 women and 1 child. The others made their escape to the mountains.
- Oct. 20. A band of Navajo Indians attacked Mr. *Huning's* train on the Colorado Chiquito, and succeeded in driving off 700 or 800 head of sheep, the property of Captain *Joseph P. Hargrave*.
- Nov. 6. Some Indians are said to have run off 500 sheep from the headwaters of the Rio Puerco, belonging to Don *Inez Perea*.
- Nov. 8. On the 8th of November, some Navajos and Apaches from the west, run off 3000 head of sheep, belonging to Don *José Peco y Vaca*, four miles from Limitar, N. M., and killed four *pastores*, who had the sheep in charge. Their names were *Antonio Gallegos*, *Romaldo Peralta*, *Francisco Capillo* and *Leoncio Saccha*. Instructions were sent to Major *Eaton*, Commanding at Fort Wingate, to cross the country to the Rito Quemado, and endeavor to cut the trail of the Indians.
- Nov. 9. A Navajo Indian found lurking near the government herd at Fort Sumner, was arrested by the herd guard, and, in attempting to make his escape, was killed.
- Nov. 25. Colonel *Christopher Carson*, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers, with a command consisting of 14 commissioned officers, 321 enlisted men and 75 Indians—Apaches and Utes—attacked a Kioway village of about 150 lodges, near the Adobe Fort, on the Canadian River, in Texas; and, after a severe fight, compelled the Indians to retreat, with a loss of 60, killed and wounded. The village was then destroyed. The engagement commenced at 8 1/2 A. M., and lasted, without intermission, until sunset.
- In this fight, Privates *John O'Donnell* and *John Sullivan*, of company "M," 1st Cav., Cal. Vol's, were killed, and Corporal *N. Newman*, Privates *Thomas Briggs*, *J. Jackson*, — *Mapes*, *Jasper Winant*, *J. Horsley*, of company "B," and *Holygrafer* of company "G," 1st Cav., Cal. Vol's, *Antonio Duro* and *Antonio Sanchez*, of company "M," and *H. Romero*, of company "I," 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, were wounded. Four Utes wounded.
- Col. *Carson*, in his report, mentions the following officers as deserving the highest praise:—Major *McCleane*, Capt. *Fritz* and Lieut. *Heath*, of the 1st Cav., Cal. Vol's, Capt's *Doux* and *Beuuey*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, Lieut. *Pittis*, 1st Inf., Cal. Vol's, Lieut. *Elgar*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, and Asst Surgeon *Ira S. Courtwright*, U. S. Vol's.
- The command destroyed one hundred and fifty lodges of the best manufacture, a large amount of dried meats, berries, buffalo robes, powder, cooking utensils, &c.; also, a buggy and spring wagon, the property of "*Sacrito*," or "*Little Mountain*," the Kioway Chief.
- Nov. 27. An Apache Indian, in attempting to escape from Capt. *Thompson's* company, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, en route to Fort Whipple, was killed by the guard.
- Nov. 27. Colonel *Oscar M. Brown*, 1st Cavalry, Cal. Vol's, with 100 men, returned from a scout to the Apache country. Four squaws were captured by Colonel *Brown's* command. Although this scout, of nearly sixty days, was unsuccessful, it was one of the hardest of the year.
- Dec. 2. One thousand and twenty Navajo Indians, having in their possession 3500 sheep and goats, 400 horses and 30 mules, arrived at Fort Sumner.

- Dec. Major *E. W. Eaton*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, on a scout after Indians, came upon their camp near Red River; killed one Indian and took two prisoners, and recovered 175 sheep, 1 horse and 1 burro. These were the Indians who helped to run off sheep from Limitar, on the 8th November.
- Dec. 15. Captain *Allen L. Anderson*, 5th U. S. Infantry, with a small party of men, attacked an Indian Rancheria near the Weaver Mines, Arizona, killed 3 and wounded 3 Apache Indians.
- Dec. 15. Captain *John Thompson*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, with a party of 12 enlisted men, attacked an Apache Rancheria near Weaver, Arizona, and killed 11 and wounded 4.
- Dec. 24. Lieut. *Paul Dowlin*, 1st Cavalry, N. M. Vol's, reports that on his return trip from Fort Whipple, Arizona, the Navajo Indians run off 14 of his mules.
- Dec. 25. A band of Apache Indians made an attack on the town of Rincon, near Fort McKee, New Mexico; took a Mexican boy prisoner and drove off 9 head of cattle. A party was started in pursuit and succeeded in recovering 3 head of cattle. The Mexican boy's body was found, lanced in several places.
- Dec. 29. Captain *William Brady*, 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, reports that he found the body of *Royce Flores*, the guide, near the Tuleroso Saw Mill. Whether he had been killed by Indians or by others, is not certain.
- Dec. 31. Lieut. *Samuel L. Baer*, with company "F," 5th U. S. Infantry, and a detachment of 1st Cav., N. M. Vol's, surprised an Indian camp, near Sycamore Springs, Arizona; killed 4 Indians and captured 2 head of cattle.

RECAPITULATION of a Census of the Navajo Indians on the Reservation, at the Bosque Redondo, New Mexico, on the 31st day of December, 1864, their stock, &c. Taken by Captain FRANCIS McCABE, 1st Cavalry, New Mexican Volunteers.

No. of Lodges.....	1,276
No. of Families.....	1,782
No. of Males, from 50 to 80 years of age.....	300
No. of Males, from 18 to 50 years of age.....	2,129
No. of Males, from 5 to 18 years of age.....	1,525
No. of Male Infants.....	154
No. of Females, from 50 to 80 years of age.....	373
No. of Females, from 18 to 50 years of age.....	2,187
No. of Females, from 5 to 18 years of age.....	1,418
No. of Female Infants.....	288
Total population.....	8,354
No. of Horses.....	3,038
No. of Mules.....	143
No. of Sheep.....	6,962
No. of Goats.....	2,757
No. of Looms.....	630
Average number of persons to each family, is near.....	5
" " Horses " " " .....	2
" " Sheep " " " .....	4

## AGGREGATES.

Number of Apache Indians at the Bosque Redondo Reservation, on the 31st day of December, 1864.

## MESCALERO APACHES.

Men.....	113
Women.....	153
Children.....	139
Total.....	405

## GILA APACHES.

Men.....	5
Women.....	5
Children.....	10
Total.....	20

## GILA APACHES en route to the Reservation.

Men.....	8
Women.....	6
Total.....	14

Making the total number of captive Indians, as follows:

Number of Indian captives on the Reservation on the 31st of December, 1863.....	703
Number who were captured and who surrendered themselves during the year 1864.....	8,090
Total.....	8,793

During the year 1864, the few troops serving within the Department of New Mexico, were obliged to undergo extraordinary labors, privations and hardships, in following the line of their duty. Early in the year, while the country was still covered with snow, their marches in pursuit of Navajo Indians, in continuation of the campaign begun in the summer of 1863—the frequent combats with bands of that tribe, not only in the Navajo country, but in the open plains to the east of the Rio Grande, exhibited courage, self-denial, perseverance, ability and the will to encounter and to endure protracted hardships, on the part of both officers and men, which would be very creditable to any troops in the army.

It was often their lot to be compelled, from the nature of the country and, sometimes, from limited means of transportation, to carry their blankets and provisions on their backs, and to struggle for days through deep snows, over mountains—through forests—and down through the deep mazes of the most wonderful *canyons* in the world—in pursuit of a wily and active enemy, who was familiar with every rod of that distant and, in many places, hitherto, considered inaccessible region.

It was their lot to feel that, even though they were successful in their efforts, far beyond the success which had attended the labors of others who had preceded them in campaigns against these Indians, still they would win none of that éclat which those receive for, perhaps, no harder service on other fields. It was their lot to shew fidelity, and integrity, and earnestness in their labors for the public good—promoted to this course, not by the expectation of applause or advancement—but by a feeling honestly to discharge their duty, though no approving eye witnessed their labors or their sufferings, and they had no credit save that shown in the mirror of a clear conscience, or by the approval of their own hearts. The results which followed such labors will be considered as remarkable in the annals of Indian warfare.

The Navajos soon found that they had no place of security from such determined adversaries; and, being pressed on every hand by unexampled rigor, the spirit of the tribe was soon broken. Many were captured, and

more voluntarily surrendered; when, in bands of from fifty to one and two thousand, they commenced their pilgrimage to the Bosque Redondo, a place selected for them by the Government, and situated upon the open plains east of the Rio Grande, and more than four hundred miles from their native valleys and mountains. The exodus of this whole people—men, women, and children, with their flocks and herds—leaving forever the land of their fathers, was an interesting but a touching sight.

Then came the operations of the troops against the Apaches of Arizona. To those acquainted with the difficulties of campaigning in that distant country—formidable against the movement and supply of troops in every way in which a country can be formidable, whether considered on account of its deserts, its rugged and sterile mountains, its frequent and often impassable defiles, and, in widely extended regions, the scarcity of water and grass—the wonder will be that the troops were ever able to overtake the Indians at all. Although the results of operations in that Territory were not so great as hoped for, yet they were creditable, and were won at an expense of toil and privation of which any description could give but a faint idea to one who had never traversed this very singular country. The marches of the troops were long, and sometimes repaid by but poor results. For example: on one expedition, under one of our most distinguished officers, the troops marched 1200 miles, and actually killed but one Indian. Oftentimes long scouts would be made, and not an Indian, or even the track of one, would be discovered. Yet, the movements of the troops in every direction through the country of the Arizona Apaches, and a few partial encounters with them, attended by great good fortune, gave us the *morale* over them, until now they are inclined to flee at the sight of our armed parties, and scatter in all directions, and not to stand upon hill-tops and crags and jeer at our men by insulting cries and gestures, as they did when we first began war upon them. It is hoped that in a short time they too will be sufficiently subdued to surrender and go upon a Reservation.

While all this was doing, the Indians of the plains commenced their attacks upon the trains of the Government and of citizens coming out with supplies. This required that troops should be sent out to help these trains past the points of danger. Once this was done, and the most of the trains secure, an expedition was formed to punish even these Indians for their conduct. The Kioways had been the most hostile, and had committed some of the most atrocious of the murders. It so happened that in Colonel Carson's brilliant affair with the Comanches and Kioways, on the 25th of November, the Kioways suffered the most loss, and had their beautiful village of 150 lodges, together with all their property and reserve of food, entirely destroyed.

Not only have the troops thus followed and punished the Indians, but they have opened new roads, repaired others which had become destroyed by floods, have built posts, guarded trains through the interior of Arizona and New Mexico, and conducted the thousands of captive Indians from the old Navajo country to the Reservation; and not only guarded them there, but have directed their labors in opening up what will be one of the most magnificent farms in the United States.

The General Commanding the Department takes great pleasure in being able to congratulate the troops on such a record. The increased security of life and property throughout this widely extended Department, attests the beneficial results which spring from these efforts. The prosperity of New Mexico and Arizona will be sure to follow. So it must ever be a source of gratification and pride to every officer and soldier engaged in this great labor, to know that the people for whom he has toiled, are getting to be more secure in their lives, and to be better off in their worldly condition.

All this has been done quietly and without ostentation, on the part of the troops. In the great events which have marked the struggle of our country to preserve intact the union of all the States, it was not expected that such labors would receive the attention of the General Government. But the fact that two great States will yet date their rise, progress, and the com-

renewment of their prosperity, from this subjugation of hostile Indians, will always be most gratifying to remember, by those who so nobly did the work.

By command of BRIGADIER GENERAL CARLTON:

*R. M. C. Carter*  
Assistant Adjutant General



# RECAPITULATION.

MONTH.	TAKEN FROM INDIANS					TAKEN BY INDIANS.				KILLED AND WOUNDED.								CAPTURED AND SURRENDERED.
	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Com'd Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Citizens.	Indians	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.	
1864.																		
January 3.								20						1	3			
" 5.									11									
" 6.		50													40	25		
" 11.															1			
" 12.	62	25	1												3			
" 14.				7											1	1	1	
" 15.							2		12									
" 24.	200														23	5		
" 25.										1	4				19			
" 26.															7			
" 27.															29	6		
February 24.		1													13			
March 4.	3,000	473																
" 7.		11					18											
" 8.		5														25		
" 18.							6	68										
" 27.	62										1				5			
" 28.															2	2		
April 3.	120																	
" 7.		30	15														21	
" 10.	150																	
" 11.		1															14	
" 24.	230	159																
May 1.	650	320																
" 3.											2	5			10	20		
" 9.	5,000	1,000					2											
" 11.																		
" 25.											1				38	4		
" 29.		3	1												13	13		
June 3.															5			
" 11.															2	1		
" 20.															4	5		
" 21.															5	2		
" 22.											1				7	12		
" 23.															2			
" 28.															2			
July 10.	1,435	302	18												6			
August 1.															1			
" 3.	500						12								4			
" 6.								50										
" 7.															2			
" 13.	700	85														5		
" 14.															1			
" 15.																10		
" 16.																5		
" 25.																7		
October 20.																1	5	
November 6.							750											
" 8.							500											
" 9.							3,000											
" 25.															4			
" 27.																		
December.	175	1		1														
" 15.																		
" 24.							14		9									
" 25.																		
" 29.															1			
" 31.																		
Total.	12,284	2,472	35	31	18	4,250	26	154	32	1	2	6	23	18	13	363	140	8,090

OFFICIAL:

*Charles M. Wood*  
Aide-de-Camp.